We don't at all approve of the tone and drift of the foregoing. Whether Sam. Strong or Sam. Houston be essentially the greater rascal, is an abstraction on which weeks of precious time might be wasted and reams of good paper spoiled in taking testimony-to what end? The Constructive Mileage was a swindle-a most impudent, high-handed sacking of the Treasury-but that is no reason why Strong & Co. should rob with impunity, even though rogues must be employed to detect them. Our impression is that Houston has struck a rich vein of villainy in that Capitol Extension, and we entreat him to go to the bottom of it, Mileage or no Mileage.

### The Cablact that Is to Be.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1853. I understand that "Young America" is willing to accept the following cast of a Cabinet, and it is thought very likely to secure Gen. Pierce's preference, viz:

Secretary of State ... R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia. Secry of Treasury .. JOHN SLIDELL, of Louisiana. Sec'ry of Interior ... WARD MCALLISTER, of Cal. Secretary of War .... JOHN A. DIX, of New York. Secretary of Navy...WM. M. CORRY, of Ohio.

Postmaster General. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tonn. Attorney General ... CALEB CUSHING, of Mass. Yours,

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver etc Cabinet Again, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune: WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.

The President will soon send to the Senate several names of Captains and Lieutenants in the Army for brevet rank for services on the frontiers.

The defalcation of the Postmaster at Mobile is confirmed. The amount is about \$20,000. The Department has sent Mr. Metcalf thither as Agent to take charge of the office.

A place for Campbell in the Cabinet is now considered certain-probably the Post-Office Department. The Southern Unionists condemn the selection of Davis strongly. The Fire Enters are delighted. The been selected for the Navy.

Gentry's speech, in Tennessee, is severe on Senator Jones, and creates much talk. Quis.

Douglass on the Monroe Doctrine-Supreme Court. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.

Douglass' speech to-day did not meet the anticipations, which had been formed. Mr. Cass ex-

plained—Douglass commented—Cass explained again— and then Mr. Badger burlesqued both of them. Everybody has become heartily disgusted with this Monros doctrine discussion. The Supreme Court will soon reach the

great case of Moor vs. Veazie, involving the right of steam navigation of the upper Penobscot. Albert W. Paine, of Bangor, Counsel of the defendent has arrived.

# Steamboat Inspectors and Lighthouse

Keepers.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:
WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the

following appointments :

John Greaton, Inspector Steamboat Hulls ;

E. Elicott Hewes, Inspector Steamboat Boilers Charleston, S. C. Salary 8400 each. James E. Withington, Inspector Hulls, and William Kine, Inspector Boilers, Savannah, Ga. Salary \$400 LIGHTHOUSE KERPERS.

Saml. Willoughby, Brandywine Shoal Del., \$500 pr. an. Severn Mister, Hooper's Straits, Md., \$500 per annum. J. B. H. Ham, Brazos Santiago, Texas, \$500 per annum. Geo. W. Ashloe, Choctaw Point, Ala., \$500 per snnum. Geo D. Ruggles, Mouth of Twin Rivers, Wis. \$350 pr.an. Br. David Ward, Bayley's Harbor, Wis., \$350 per an. QUI VIVE.

### Legislative Matters and the Jerry Rescue Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853. The day bas been wasted in the House on a motion to declare the arrest of Mr. Russel Smith by the Speaker, on Saturday, for declining to vote, an irregular and unwarranted act. Strong speeches were made in favor of the motion, and plausible ones against it; but it having been made a party matter, the result was what every one expected—the entire justification of the Speaker, although not a precedent could be found in the legislative annals of the last 300 years. It is a bad, very bad precedent, and members will feel it to be so, so soon as they look at it as reasonable men and not as

There is no sign yet indicating such legislation as the yet to be discussed. This legislating by resolution is an invention of modern Barnburnerism. The first experiment has signally failed, Mr. Loomis's bank and railroad resolutions having been kicked out of the window. We may expect to find the House acting upon bills after we shall have passed over the line of the first half of the 100 days.

The Government is getting tired of the Jerry Rescue trials. The District Attorney has an ed that the one now on trial will be the last. In the three trials which have taken place there has been one conviction, one acquittal, and one disagree-ment. What will become of the Union if juries act SUB ROSA. thus contumaciously t

Reception of Gen. Pierce at Washington. The Washington Republic says a joint meeting The Washington Republic says a joint meeting of the committees appointed by the City Councils and the Jackson Democratic Association to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. Pierce, was held Friday night. Mayor Maury stated he had received no letter as to when the President elect would come on. A joint committee determined to meet him at Baltimore, and invited the Marshal of the District to join the committee.

The Canadian Parliament. The Provincial Parliament resumed its sitting

Madiai Meeting at Baltimere—Maryland
Legislature—The Mechanics' Strike, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.

A Madiai sympathy meeting is to be held at
the Maryland Institute, on Thursday night.
In the Maryland Legislature to bill to amend

the Charter of the Canton Company has been postponed till Friday next.

An order has been presented requiring the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to inform the House what contracts have been made with the Cumberland Coul and Iron Company for the transportation of cost, and if they have refused a contract with other companies for the same.

Mr. Thackerey's lectures are proving very successful in this city.

Monument Square is again thronged this

morning with mechanics from all sections of the City-music, banners, &c.

The Strikers have been joined by the work-men from the Federal Hill establishment, to the number of 700 or 800. The meeting was attended by about

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad workmen,

having pledged themselves to stand by the others, still refuse to go to work, notwithstanding the Company give the prices demanded.

The engineers and brakemen are at their posts and the trains are running, their strike having been seperate and without any pledge to the mechanics. The Susquehannah engineers are also at their poets, and the trains are running, but they have given notice that they will quit to night, and the whole operations of the road will cease unless the mechanics on it receive their price. The Company have made arrangements with the Erriesson Line to carry their Pittsburgh freight to Philadelphia and send on by the Central Road.

No establishments except those of Wells & Charles & Grang Pages & Co. and Washington &

Miller, Ames & Green, Page & Co. and Washington & Magess give the prices. Ross Winans, who employs 800 hands, refuses to listen to the demands; so also do Murray & Hazlehurst and Adam Denmead, who em-

employ over 1,000 men.

The employers have held a meeting condemning the City Councils for interfering with the prices of the railroad mechanics, and asking them to instruct the City Directors of the Board to vote for an increase

of 15 per cent, on the large contracts for cars and loco-motives, they have made with the Company.

The saloon of the Mechanics' Institute was tendered to the mechanics, and at 11 o'clock they marched down with music and banners, and completely filled the immense hall. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to

the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Read for the prompt response to their demands, and asking their indulgence while they continued to sustain and encourage their fellow workmen.

A Delegation from Alexandria reported that the Mechanics of that city would stand for their prices.

the Mechanics of that city would stand for their prices when settled; but in the meantime would continue at work, and contribute weekly to sustain their Baltimore The President announced that he had received

information from the North which led him to believe that it would be a grand national strike.

that it would be a grand national strike.

SECOND DISPACCH.

The engineers, firemen and brakesmen of the Susquehauns Road all left the trains to-night, and the business of the road, except the mail trains, is entirely suspended. We learn from Harrisburgh that all the upper sections of the Peansylvanis Road to Pittsburgh will strike to-morrow.

The mass meeting at Mechanics' Institute was throughd to-night, and great enthusiasm provailed. The resolution not to go to work in the railroad shops until all the large establishments yield was readopted. A number of speeches were delivered. The application of the contractors for cars and locomotives to the Council to back their application for an advance on the contract prices was treated with derision. Ross Winans, the millionaire mechanic, is the strongest opponent of the strike, was treated with derisal. Ross proment of the strike, and the mechanics resolved to-night to go to work when other establishments yielded, and support his men in

standing out.
Good order and quiet prevails.
All the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are
now running regularly, the engineers and assistants
having been fully satisfied by the action of the directors.

Gen. Pierce en route for Washington-The Cabinet Formed.

Concord, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853—4 P. M.

Gen. Pierce has just taken his departure for

Boston, en route for Washington, accompanied by his private Secretary, Sidney Webster. A large number of our citizens took leave of him at the Eagle Hotel and at the depot, but at his request no public demonstration was made. He will stay in Boston to night, and per-haps reach New-York to-morrow night or Wednesday

Gen. Pierce has selected his Cabinet, definitely and unchangeably. He has as yet communicated the names to none but those persons selected for the general offi-ces, and probably will not do so till the 4th of March. There is no truth in the newspaper reports to the con-

## Washington Items.

Washington Atems.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.

Anthony W. Carpenter, of Burlington, Iowa, and Prior Nance, of Knoxville, Tean., have been confirmed as Surveyors of Customs.

The condition of Mr. Fuller, who was shot by

Licut Schemburgh, is much improved, and the chances new favor his recovery.

Gen. Pierce will take a private residence in

this city during the spring and summer months, to admit of the Executive Mansion being rendered more

Commodore Stockton's resignation is still the

subject of much speculation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed

as a Committee to visit the Philadelphia Mint, and test the accuracy of the assays: Messrs. Hunter, of the Senate, and Brooks, of the House.

Semuel Strong appeared before the Investigating Committee in the matter of the Capitol Extension to-day, and testified that various statements sworm to by previous witnesses, were erroneous. It is believed that Mr. Walters will fully exonerate himself, and the amount of plunder charged against other parties be greatly reduced by the testimony yet to be given. It is uncertain whether the Investigating Committee will report this section.

## Michigan General Railroad Bill, &c.

Proposed Railrond between New-York and

Norfolk, &c.
EALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.
We have no mail south of Richmond, Va.,

The Legislature of Virginia on Saturday

The Pittsburgh and Cornellsville Railroad.

The Steamship Black Warrior MOBILE, Monday, Feb. 14, 1833.

The steamship Black Warrior sailed this morning for New York via Havana.

## XXXIId CONGRESS .... SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....Washington, Feb. 14, 1853. The Senate commenced business at 11 o'clock

bill during the morning hour. Lost.

Mr. HUNTER moved up the Defficiency bill,

A large number of amendments to pay ar-

An item "as proposed allowing the applica-tion of last years a proportation to pay arrearages of former years for light house."

Mr. Bonland asked if this item had any re-

Mr. Husten said it applied to light houses

Mr. Bornaso said that facts had been dis-Mr. Borland said that facts had been disclosed before an investigating committee of the Senate which would astound the country, showing the most outrageous frands in the light house contracts. The facts, when disclosed, would show that the administration of public moneys had of late years not been conducted on the principles of common honosty or justice. He proposed an amendment excepting the lighthouses on the Pacific coast, which, after some remarks, was agreed to. An amendment was agreed to froviding for the lease of buildings and machinery in San Francisco for assayers, weithers and other officers; buillion to be less than three ounces.

the pay of Senators for the called Session after Merch 4.

Mr. Gwis moved an amendment, giving 500,000 to California out of the Civil Fund, co there as duties on imports previous to her admission.

Messrs. Gwin, Rusk, and Pearce supported

Mr. Douglas said he regretted the necessity which compelled him to postpone the deliberations of the Senste on the Defficiency bill to engage in a debate on this subject. Thirty years ago Mr. Mource made his memorable declarative on the subject of European Colonization. Since then it had been the topic on which orators, patriots and statesmen had deligated to speak. It had seemed to be the part of all politicians to profess the Mource doctrine, and, whenever there was an opportunity to enforce that dactrine, they seemed to be most in favor of it, and whenever there was an opportunity of so doing, it was always abendoned. Such had been the history of the nation upon it. The Oregon treaty was a case in point. Previous to that treaty there was no British Colony west of the Rocky Mountains. The Hudson's Bay Company were restricted to certain rights within certain limits. Canada did not extend there, and there was no right in existence by which a colony could be established there. The title to the country was in abeyance, and there was a treaty with Great Britain of non-occupancy. By the roe doctrine, and applying it to Cuba, was taken up. Canada did not extend there, and there was no right in existence by which a colony could be established there. The title to the country was in abeyance, and there was a treaty with Great Britain of non-occupancy. By the Oregon treaty we terminated this non-occupancy, and catablished 49° as the Northern boundary. Great Britain consented that the United States should occupy south of that line, and we consented that she should occupy and colonize north of 4t. In 1850, the Clayton and Bulwer treaty was made, every word, every line of which was in absolute negation of the Monroe doctrine. Since then, even that treaty, which was a violation of the Monroe doctrine, had been violated by the colonization of the Bay Islands. In the face of these open violations of the doctrine, the Senator from Michigan lays before the Senate his resolutions residirming that doctrine, recognizing existing rights, but declaring that henceforth no new European colony shall be established. Before voting for that resolution, he desired to know whether it was intended to bury the past in oblivion, and the declaration of this doctrine to be for the future alone? He desired to know whether it was intended to sequence in the colonization of the Bay Islands, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty? Such would undoubtedly be the construction which Great Britain would place upon it. If the resolutions passed by Congress clearly, and upon their face, were intended to apply to cases henceforth to arise. If this be the intention of these resolutions, it would be far better to say nothing of the Monroe doctrine. We have proclaimed it for thirty years, and in each sud every instance where it might have been asserted and maintained, it has been violated, and we have suffered the contempt to pass unrebuked. Our retreat this time is to be covered with terrible threats of what we will be income an independent nation may act; this doctrine was announced thirty years, and in each sud every instance where it might have been asser

The Liquor Law Repealed in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.
The Liquor Law has been repealed by the Legislature of Illinois.

Mr. Paine, the Banker, is quite insane, and has been obliged to be placed under restraint during the

The Michigan General Railroad bill, which

was passed by the House last week, has not yet been taken up by the Senate.

Ten of the prisoners who escaped from the County Jail have been retaken.

passed a resolution requesting the States of Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey to grant the right of way for an air line of railroad between Norfolk and New York. The Susquehanna Bridge bill was not up in the Maryland House of Delegates to-day.

Pirrssuagi, Monday, Feb. 14, 1852.

A subscription for ten thousand shares, amounting to \$500,000, in the Pittsburgh and Cornellsville Railroad, passed the City Councils this evening passioners.

## Great Freshet in Maine.

PANGOR, Monday, Feb. 14, 1853.
On Thursday night last the ice left the Pison I flureday hight last the ree left the Fis-cataquis River and got jammed upon the Falls, causing the water to flood the village of Passadumkeng. All the bridges were carried away in an hour. The large barn of Mr. Kelly was moved, and the stores of A. P. Kelly, James Bassett, J. D. Cleveland, G. A. Smith, T. S. Bassett, and the Post-Office were flooded. In some of them the water was from 3 to 6 foot deep.

flooded. In some of them the first deep.

It was with great difficulty that the horses and cattle were driven to a neighboring hill—the only elevated land that could be reached—and after the first hour this only could be reached in boats.

The loss to the town and to individuals must be very large. At last accounts the water had somewhat subsided, but communication was then only kept up with

Several Executive communications were re-

crived.

Mr. Seward presented petitions for the repeal of the Steamboat Law, and others in favor of a line of steamers from Brooklyn to Germany.

Mr. Seward said the ship Resolute was lying new loaded and ready to proceed to see, but could not for want of a register. He moved to take up the House bill granting a register to that vessel, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Deficiency will derive the morning hour. Lost.

Mr. Foot presented a memorial of Mr. More-head, praying an appropriation to make experiments with his improved patent for carrying cars up inclined planes without danger. Referred to a Select Com-

make it the special order for to morrow. Agreed to. He moved to postpone it. Rejected. The bill was then considered, and the amend-

rearages and supply omisions in former approp

and Great Britain will make a firm and caudid refusal. That was not the point on which to make the issue, for the protection of Great Britain was to extend from Mexico to New Grenada. If an issue was desired there wat a better one—under no pretext could abe said that the Bay Islands were in the Belize estilement. They were in, and belonged to the State of Honduras, and they, according to the express terms of the treaty, were not to be colonized. The colonization of those Islands presented plainly and directly a violation of the treaty, as well as the Mouroe doctrine.—In this issue we have not only the right of the case, but have the treaty, the Mouroe doctrine to sustein us. Now are we prepared to stand by it? If the resolution said, "Whereas Great Britain has seized colonized in violation of the Mouroe doctrine and the Treaty of 1,250, the Islands of the Bay of Honduras in deregation of the honor, rights and interests of the United State, it was deposed to equivocal expressions in dealings with fore, in nations. In all questions rising out of disputes as to wheir meaning, the weaker power was compelled to submit to the stronger. We do not think we are the weaker power, and Great Britain, from long as ociation, would perhaps, say she was not. This Treaty has its difficulties and its equivocal phrases, It was not a bond of peace, but a source of orif to the two countries. The Treaty is equivocal as to the protectorate on the Mosquito Coast. One proposition seems to abolish it, and another does not. We say it does abolish it—Great Britain says it does not; but has the President of the United States asserted that that protectorate has been abolished Or has it been discontinued? They keep it up now just as they did before that Treaty. How long are we to with before they discontinue it? Are we to let Great Britain continue the protectorate of President of the United States asserted that that protectorate has been sholished! Or has it been discontinued? They keep it up now just as they did before that Treaty. How long are we to wait before they discontinue it? Are we to let Great Britain continue the protectorate of that Mosquito King until the world shall say that by our acquiescence we have admitted it was not abolished by the Treaty? He desired to see our opinion that that protectorate had been abolished practically curried out. The whole history of that affair was singular. Great Britain never seized on San Juan till within six days stee the treaty of peace with Mexico by which we had acquired California, and a passage to the Pacific became desirable to the United States. This fact alone was sufficient to show that the science of that place was from feelings of feelowsy, and motives of hostility to the United States, and not from any desire to protect the Mosquito King. He believed the first step which ought to be taken was to relieve ourselves from that treaty, and place corselves in the position we occupied, before it was concluded. The next was to put an end to this Colony in the Bay of Islandia. He cared not for the form; but perhaps it should first be the duty of the Executive to apply to Great Britain on the subject. The present administration, if it had done its duty, had already moved in the matter. If the protest of the Executive to apply to Great Britain on the subject. The present administration, if it had done its duty, had already moved in the matter. If the protest of the Executive to apply to Great Britain on the subject. The present administration, if it had done its duty, had already moved in the matter. If the protest of the Executive to apply to Great Britain on the subject. The present administration, if it had done its duty, had already moved in the matter. If the protest of the Executive to apply to Great Britain on the subject. The present administration, the total mass to preserve the home and right are desired. The hours,

than three ounces. Twenty-five thousand dollars were added for

the amendment.

Messis. Borland, Brodhead, Bright,
Butler, and Bander opposed it.

No question was taken, and the bill was post-

Mr. Cass' joint resolution affirming the Mon-

honor, our rights, our interests may domand it. No matter what may be their condition or that of Mexicone matter if they are about to pass into the hand of European Powers, they cannot come to us, for our bonor and curfaith are solemnly pledged not to annex them. To opponents of this provision strongly endeavored to strike it out, and after a long and warm debate they were left in a minority of 11 to 42. Thus by treaties with Great Britain and Mexico we are bound forever to submit to violations of the Monroe doctrine. After all this, where was the virtue of proclaiming new the Monroe doctrine? He would like to know the effect to be produced by the proclamation of that doctrine now—of praclatining to the world that we will submit quietly to all its past violations, but that we will do terrible things from this time henceforth. Submission to wrong, and threats to

in men and much less in powerful nations. These resonations referred also to Cabs. That we will resise by all
the means in our power the transfer of Cubs to any European power, with or without the consent of Spain, is
a matter too well-scatled to be questioned or doubted by
say American. This is well known to all Europe. Why
then, under cover of this declaration of the Monroe doctrine, make a disclaimer of any possible perfidy, or interfering with the rights of Spain; Why disclaim any
intention to wrong her? In what act in our past relations with Spain, have weever shown any want of faith,
or disposition to do disjustice toward her. If snything,
we have forborne with her. Our President has overleoked the denial to Americanchitzens in her possessions,
rights guaranteed to them by treaty. Why, then, anticlipatesuspicion of wrong by us by a disclaimer of any such
intention? Great Britain has invited the United States
to write in a guarantee to Spain of Cha. She may well
lask the United States to do so. She is solicitous for
Spain, very? Why does she not restore to Spain
Jamaica, which holds Cuba in check? Way not restore
to Spain Gibratar, the key of the Mediterranean? Why
does she not restore to their original, owners her colodoes she not restore to their origins, owners her colonies scattered throughout the world, all of which she has taken by violence, fraud and perildy—All the posses has taken by violence, fraud and peridy—All the possessions she has, also obtained by such means—why then does she ask us to bind conselves not to steal the property of our neighbors and we have got no territory but what we have paid for literally. We have not held for centuries colonies obtained by war, rapine, perficitly and fraud—why then should the United States jointly or separatrly make any dicisimer of any such intention to continuit a wrong upon Spain, thereby conveying the implication that we were open to any such accuration. Greet Britain and France may do so. They, after getting all they have by frand and violence may pray that we their neighbor may become honest and not steal Cuba—Tigre Island was seized by Great Britain, and when asked by the United States as to her intention, she assured the Secretary of State she did not intend to retain it. That officer and the President were so rejoiced they sent a message to Congress. scross Nicarsgus to the U.S. More secured in the exclusive right to construct a railway or canal across that

sive right to construct a railway or canal across that country to the Pacific, with the liberty of fortifying that either end to continue to the United States for ever. This Convention was sent to the State Department by Hise in September, 1849, and Mr. Clayton never sent it to the Senate. Upon coming into power, the Administration of Gen. Taylor superseded Hise and sent out Mr. Squier with instructions to negotiate a treaty with no exchasive rights to the United States, but to be open to the world: and that if Hise should have negotiated a treaty by which the United States, but to second did not intend to retain it. That officer and the President were so rejoiced they sent a message to Congress
considering it a cause for national congratulation. But
now, following that act up they have seized and colonized
these Bay Islands. There was not much value in these
disclasiners. He could not consider his house any
more safe in the night because the thief had piedged his
hence he would not rob it. If there was a purpose to
steal, the disclamer would not prevent it, and among
hencet men no disclaimer was necessary. It was true
that the Uni ed States and some of its public men had
been denounced in Europe as marauders and robbers,
and he would not vote for any resolution which by implication espectioned such an accusation. There might be in
these clauses of the resolutions alurking allusion to a certain individual of about his proportions. It was customary
for some per sons to attribute these lawiess and marauding

treaty by which the United States had acquired such an exclusive right, the Government of Nicaragus was to be informed that Hise had no authority to act; that his course would be repudiated, and that he had been superseded. Any treaty negotiated by Hise for an exclusive right in the United States was to be modified by Squiers, so as to give such right to the world. Thus the partnership with Europe was commenced. Mr. Squiers so informed the Nicaraguan authorities, and he succeeded in negotiating a new freaty, opening this right of way to all Europe, and enabling them to interfere with state Department when Congress met in December, 1849. Mr. Clayton suppressed the one negotiated by Mr. Hise, and sent the Squiers one to the Senate. It was not ratified, and the consequence was that we had

was not ratified, and the consequence was that we had no treaty with Nicaragua on this subject of the Canal. The excuse made by Mr. Clayton for this conduct was that the Government of Nicaragua would not ratify the Hire treaty, but why would it not? Because Mr. no treaty with Nicaragua on this subject of the Canal. The excuse made by Mr. Clayton for this conduct was that the Government of Nicaragua would not ratify the Hise treaty, but why would it not? Because Mr. Clayton bad instructed Squier to say to that Government that Hise had no authority to act, that his acts would be repudiated by the Un ted States, and instructing him to modify any treaty which had been made so as to carry out the wishes of the United States to allow Europe like privileges. The correspondence on this subject showed that Nicaragua desired to have nothing to do with Europe, and desired the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The President of Nicaragua addressed this Government, and all the letters from Nicaragua were allowed to remain unanswered. Squier in his correspondence stated that his main difficulty in carrying out the objects of his mission was the attachment in Nicaragua to the Hise treaty, and to an exclusive association with the United States. Nicaragua, thus abandoned by the United States, and knowing her own weakness, was forced to submit to the European parturable. Following these events. Clayton opened negotistics with the British Minister for the European parturable on this canal. That Clayton Bulwer treaty was a tetal negation of the Monroe doctrine. It was an alliance with Great Britain in which all the nations of Europe were invited to participate. It surrenders the exclusive right which might have been secured to the United States, had the Hise treaty been sent to the Senate by Clayton and substitutes for it a partnership with all Europe. The partnership was not confined to Nicaragua, it extended to any canal or railway to be constructed from Mexico to New-Grennáa, placing that whole country under the joint control of Great Britain and the United States, and such European nations as may unite in it. The treaty diso provided that neither nation should annox, colonize, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. He was not long since, when Senators would have decl

cation exactioned such an accusation. There impair be in these clauses of the resolutions a lurking allusion to a certain individual of about his proportions. It was customary for some persons to attribute these fawless and marauding purposes to a portion of the people whom they designate as Young America, and he had been referred to the other day, as being identified with that party. He knew of nothing in his political conduct deserving such an imputation. He had for six years past uniformly voted on treaties and other matter to sustain the Mooroe doctrine. He had done no more. The difference between him, and those with whom he had not voted, was that he was against giving piedges for our future conduct, and then tubusfitting to their gross and open violation. His sentiments with respect to Cuba, had been public for rate years. So long as Cuba is content to remain level to the crown of Spain, be it so. He had no desire or wish to disturb or change that relation. Whenever the people of Cuba shall show themselves worthy of freedom by associating and maintainingfree Republican institutions, his heart, his feetings, and his sympathies would be with them. When that independence shall have been asserted and maintained, if it be advisable for their interests and protection that we should do so for them as we did with Texas, he would receive them into the Union. Whenever Spaing tall be satified that she can no longer hold Cuba, and shall be willing to transfer it to the United States on reasonable terms, he would be willing to treat with her. he would be willing to trent with her.

If Spain refuse to transfer it to the United States, and

he would be willing to treat with her.

If Spain refuse to transfer it to the United States, and should do so to may European astros, he was for taking possersion of that Island, and for holding it at all hazards. He could not vote to make the first declaration in the resolution, because by implication it sanctioned the charge of turpitude against the United States. He could not vote to make the second one, viz: That it could not be transferred to any European power, because no European nation would dare hazard its existence by attempting to take it. England would not attempt it, for the moment she did so she would be banished the North American Continent. Let us set firmly in the matter of the present offense, and leave future events to take care of themselves. This was the course he took when the resolution on intervention was before the Senste. He was then, and now, unwilling to say we would, or would not, interfere, but leave ourselves free to not us we deem best when the case arises. He thought it was the duty of the Executive to take the first step to protest courteously, respectfully and firmly against the colonization of these Bay Islands. If that protest be disregarded, let him ask of Congress action in this matter. He intended to arraign no man, nor to sitack any one, but as he had not till now had an opportunity of explaining his course on these several treaties, he had taken this occasion to do so.

Mr. Cass said the Senutor had indulged in some pretty free remarks on the resolution, and he thought he could show them to be mere hyper-critical to the course of the course had not be thought he could show them to be mere hyper-critical to the course of the course of the course of the total course.

series and the Seintor had induged in some presty free remarks on the resolution, and he thought be could show them to be mere hyper-criti-ciams. The Senstor objects, because the resolution says we have no intention to interfere with, or disturb exist-ing rights. Does the Senstor desire to destroy existing

Mr. Douglas emphatically. "No." Mr. Douel as emphasically. "No. Mr. Cass. Why not say so then in the resolution! The words were used by Mr. Polk "existing rights does not mean existing wrong." If any colonization or possession at this time be wrong, it is not an existing right, but an existing wrong, and is not protected by the resolutions. The resolution does not wipe out

the past, but leaves us free as ever to act upon part wrongs. If the Bay Islands were taken in the face of the treaty and our declared doarine, it is an exheting treaty and our declared doarine, it is an exheting wrong, and it is not, it.—show an attaching right. Words of the resolution, possessory erroms were not existing rights. He thought there was use for this declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Monroe Jefferson and Polk thought there was use in laying this doctrine down, but it had hald lide in the archives of the nation, and should now be put in some authoritative shape. The Monroe doctrine was not violated in the Oregon Treaty. The Senser had entirely misconceived the question. The mountail we conceded the British line as coming down to 439, we conceded that the Monroe doctrine did not apply dove that line. We have given up nothing in the Bay Islands affair, for it was not known here till within as weeks. We have done nothing there conceding any Br. ab rights. As to Nicaragus, we could get no treaty the and the ensiest way to inforce the Monroe doctrine in Central America was to agree with Gress Britain to keep hands of. The gentleman was in favor of a project by the President. Of what value was that! in Central America was to agree with Great Britain to keep hands off. The gentleman was in favor of a propest by the President. Of what value was that? It had already been made by Nessrs. Monroe and Polk, but when put in this shape it will be the protect of the American people in an authorisaire shape, and no nation is Europe would disregard it. In these days, when no man knew what to morrow would bring forth, it was proper that this nation should notify the world of what is policy was to be. He did not intend, by the disclaimer of any intention to disturb the rights of Spain, to imply the existence of any ru pitude in the American character.

Mr. Dovotas said such would be the infer-

Mr. Cass said it had not occurred to him in that light. He saw nothing of the kind in it. As to what was said about Old and Young America, it was not fit for the Senete. Old America had had to bear its bur-den of abuse, and as Young America got old it would

re to stand the same stream.

Mr. Douglas said, as to the remark about Young America, he had never introduced it into the Senate till after it had been commented upon in a speech on this subject the other day—the only speech made on the subject to which the Senator from Michigan had not replied. He could not, therefore, understand, certainly did not expect to receive the lecture for using those world from the Senator.

words from the Senator.

Mr. Cass said he had not lectured the Senator. He had always taken Old Fogy to himself.

Mr. Douglas Said, if it was fit for the Senator Mr. Douglas said, if it was fit for the Senator to use the words "Old fogy" and "Young America" for a year in the Senate, it was fit for him to use them on this occasion in reply to a speech made by another Senator. The Senator says that his words 'existing rights, do not justify the past. Do they justify the taking of Jamaica—scized by an usurper, whose not was disavowed, but the territory retained." Did they recognize the Colony at the feltier, taken posession of under a grant to cut logwood, and extended without the recognition of Spain? Are we to consider all these as existing rights? Pass this resolution and Great British will tell you that they are existing rights. The resolution itself was varue and meaningless. The condemnation it pronounces was entirely in the future—henceforth was the word. It said that henceforth no new Colonies shall be established, &c., thus carrying upon its face the inevitable construction that the past is to be biotted out, but there are terrible directs for the future. If the Senator will say that all European Colonies established on this continent since less, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and all that shall hereafter be established shall be discentined.

all that shall heresiter be established shall be discontinued, and resisted, they might agree.

Mr. Cass.—I will vote for such a resolution.

Mr. Douglas said that was pretty strong talking. He then understood that under the Senatog's resolution the Belire is to be surrendered, the Mosquito protectorate abandoned. If so he would rejoice to see the recolution to carry these objects into execution. He had read the Senator's speech, but nover dreamed he intended his resolution to extend so far. If Great Britian was to be notified to quit the Belize and abandon the Bay Islanda, was it not to be done through the State Department? This was the executive protest he wanted if it failed, then it was for Congress to act. He was for enforcing the Monroe doctrine. If the Senator was so out the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Badger said he felt constrained to inter-

Mr. Badger said he felt constrained to interpose in this controversy between the very harmonious riends, Young and Old America, for the purpose of rebuking the very unfair, illiberal and unjustifiable assault by Young America upon an Old Fogy—to which class he claimed to belong himself. [Laughter.] Haglesired to shield this resolution. The Senator from Illinois objected to this word henceforth, when in fact that word contained the whole merit and virtue of the resolution. Mr. Morace put this doctrine forth to apply henceforth. [Laughter.] The decisration them, and now put aside all past misconiact, but nothing was to be done honceforth. If that word were stricken out it would not be the Monroe dectrine, [Laughter.] The necessity for the word must be obvious. In twenty years from now, or sconer, coming on a Presidential election it will be of the word must be obvious. In twenty years from now, or sconer, coming on a Presidential election it will be of incalculable advantage to repeat the declaration—to put aside the past, and declare that henceforth no wrongs shall be permitted. (Laughter.)

Mr. Badger pursued the subject much further in the same strain, smid much laughter and merriment. He was opposed to striking out henceforth. He said he would vote for the Monroe doctrine, because it was right, but not because it was Monroe doctrine. The Resolutions of '98 had become part of the Constitution, and he objected to adding thereto the message of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Unperwood rose to vindicate the truth anow that a resolution was then anopees, winous oppo-ation, directing the President to offer negotiations with Central America and the netions of Europe for the opening of a common highway to the Pacific. That re-ceived the approval of President Jackson. The treation complained of had all been ratified by the Damocratic

complained of had all been ranifed by the Danocratic party. He agreed with the Senstor from Illinois in his opposition to abstract propositions. He preferred to west for practical issues.

Mr. Housres got the floor. The subject was then postponed till Satur-

day.

Mr. Underwood presented the credentials
of his successor, John B. Trompson, Senator from
Kentucky for 6 years from the 4th of March next. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Houston it was resolved that, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting be 11 o'clock, and that the order acretofore adopted for evening essions be rescinded.

Mr. Davis (Ind.) from the Committee on

Mr. DAYIS (Ind.) From the Committee on Public Lends, reported a bill to adjust difficulties grow-ing out of sales by the General Government of awamp lands heretofore granted to certain States. The bill pro-vides that in cases where the Government had sold awamp lands granted to certain States, the money shall be refunded, on condition that they give a good file to

The Committee on Public Lands proposed a distitute, that instead of money the States shall be per-itted to select other lands, acre for acre.

Messrs. Davis (Ind.), Hall and others ex-Mr. Toombs said that the act of 1850 only granted the swamp and overflowed lands unfit for culti-vation, but the Secretary of the laterior had to a dis-graceful extent included millions of acres of other lands. This was the cause of the conflicting title.

Mr. Davis (Ind.) wanted to know what the gentlemen would do with the men who had settled on some of those lands. Mr. Toomss replied, Their title is good against the general Government and the States.

Mr. Davis said the Government kept the land
effices open and sold the lands after the passage of the
law which verted the title to the lands in the States.

Would the gentleman turn the settlers from the lands at have the Government keep their money?

Mr. Toomas repeated, they have got a good title against the Government and the Sistes, and he would vote for a bill to secure this to them. Mr. Jensson (z vk.) replied to the gentleman

ho preceded him in debate.

Mr. Orr said the bill under consideration did not meet his favor, and the fact that the lands were en-tered was conclusive evidence that they were not the wimp lands given to the States.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, said since his State

had received swamp lands and drained some of them, much Government land has been brought into market. Thus a benefit had resulted from the grant. Merely because lands were entered did not prove they were derirable for human habitation. Thousands of acres are purchased on the Mississippi River only for the timber, and after this is cut the land is deserted.

Mr. CLEVELAND said the effect of the bill was totake guaract out of the National Transpire. Mr. CLEVELAND said the enect of the bill
was to take money out of the National Treasury and
transfer it like a gratualy to certain States contrary to
the intention of the Swamp Land Act.
After further debate Mr. CLEVELAND moved

to lay the bill on the table. Carried: yess 116, nays 59.

A motion to reconsider the above vote was tabled by a yes and nay vote.

The House passed two Senate private bills,

# NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ...... ALRANY, Feb. 14, 1853.

Memorials were presented from New-York
chative to the abuses of the City Government,

Mr. Cooley's resolution relative to the Bridge at Albany was adopted.
Mr. Berkman presented a letter from Daniel

Uliman and others, asking the Senateto accept a bronze copy of the Henry Clay Medal. A resolution receiving it and placing it in the Mr. Cooley delivered a severe philippic

against those who, while Clay was living, abuse visited him, and were now the loudest in their ex Mr. Pixacz followed this up by a resolution

to mes a Select Committee to repor

It was laid on the table after a debate

During the reading of the journal,
Mr. R Surgur raised a question of Privilege
relative to bis arrest.
Mr. Clarr inquired if, while Mr. Smith was
in contempt he could raise any question of privilege.
The Speaker said Mr. Smith was not in con-Mr. Smith went on and said he had been

placed in his present false position by the arbitrar course of Mr. Loomis; and an error of judgment on the part of the Speaker in usurping privileges of the House and placed him in contempt.

Debate ensued, and the journal was a

Other questions were raised as to Sature

Other questions were rated until the readily and the debate continued until the readily and offered a resolution affirming that Mr. Smith hat been improperly arrosted by the Speaker, of Saturday last, without the authority of the House.

The debate on this resolution was renewed.

The debate on this resolution was renewed for the reces, and continued until a late hour, when Mr. RENNEDY offered a substitute for Mr. Burroughs's resolution, which Mr. B. accepted.

The first resolution, exonerating the Speaker from any lotention of wrong in ordering the arrest of Mr. Smith, was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution, declaring that the Speaker had no power of arrest without the order of the House, was rejected by a vote of Year 8s to Nays 58.

Mr. Littleman offered a project, to be catered on the minutes, assigning reaches.

tered on the minutes, sasigning room to f Mr. Locanta's resolutions. This was call at a rious question, and the Horar affects of a day

EUROPE.

British Politics-War in Montenegro Louis Napoleon.
Correspondenced The N. Y. Tribune.
Lengton, Friday, Jan. 98, 1853.
Cobden's letter, into day's Times, which I re-

Cobden's letter, into day's Times, water it re-commend to your special attention, has created some sensation, as it unveils the tendency of English foreign policy throughout the whole of century, viz: to give liberal motives for aiding this and abetting despotism abroad. Weilington was said to fight for the liberties of Europo' while he always was fighting the battle of the Roman Catholic Church, and even of the in-Roman Cathene Church, and even of the in-quisition and of the aristocracy in Spain and in France. The British Government and the Duko— as even Napier, in his classical History of the Peninsular War, acknowledges, were always hostile to all free institutions, and hated Napo-leon, not because he was the enemy of England, leon, not because he was the enemy of Engla but because he was the champion of equality They did not care for Spain unless her people were enslaved. Such unpalatable truth is dis agreeable to English ears, so much the more as it unfolds the secret of English diplomacy down to the present hour. It consisted in miberal Parliamentary speeches, while Lord Pal-merston always played the game of Russia, never opposing its progress either in the Kast or the West. The aid given to Greece was in one respect treacherous, as the English Embassador discountenanced every at-English Embassador discountenanced every attempt to establish honest, straight-forward, freedom; but they had no objection against the new hingdem becoming a virtual Russian province, dependent not only in religious matters, but also politically, on Russia; Lord Palmerston, the greatest statesman of England, of the Machieval school, attained the highest honor in that line of science. He always bamboozled the great public by liberal speeches, while his dispatches were in conformity with the views of the Czar. Whoever watched his proceedings in Turkey and in the Danish question, must come to the conclusion that the interests of the come to the conclusion that the interests of the Czar are safe as long as Palmerston has influ-ence in the Foreign Office. The same can be said as regards home politics. The interests of the oligarchy which now rules England are safe in the hands of the same man, and every attempt at real reform must become a failure as long as he directs the policy of England. Nothing can be expected from the new Ministry except a good budget, reduction of duties and a better adjustment of taxes, and perhaps also some good measures on public instruction, though the reform of the University is too bold a step for a coalition Ministry in which the High Church party is so strongly represented.

of foreign diplomacy. Omer Pasha, accompa-nied by several Hungarian officers, has suc-ceeded in forming an army of 39,000 men, and is now making a concentric attack on the mountain fortresses of the Montenegros. The struggle will be bloody, but short. Grahovo, the fortified city on the northern frontier of Montenegro, has already been taken by storm, and four out of the fourteen districts of the Black Mountains have immediately surrendered, and have acknowledged the authority of the Porte. If Cettigue, the capital, is taken by the Turks, as it will probably be, in the next fortnight, the expedition of Omer Pasha will check Rus sian influence in Turkey for a long period. Montenegrins have acted entirely upon Rus-sian advice. A Russian officer, a Pole by birth, by the name of Kovalski, directs their military operations, and they are considered by all the Christian population of Turkey as the van-guard of Russia. Their chief is a pensioner of the Czar; their Senate gets regular pay from St. Petersburg; and the recognition of their na-tional independence by the Czar was the signal for their inroad into the plains of the Lake of Scutari. In the hope of being backed by Russia and Austria, they seized the fortress of Zabljak and put the Turkish garrison of about 200 men to death. They thought that the Porte was unable to retaliate for this breach of the peace in winter, and that by Spring the insurrecwould have spread throughout the Herzegovina, Albania and Bulgaria, and make a Russian interference plausible in Spring. But the rapid-ity of Omer Pasha has defeated the plan, and the Motenegrins have now to regret their re-liance upon Russia. As to the fate of the lead-ers of the insurrection they have nothing to fear. Unlike the Christian despots of Europe; unlike the English Government, the Sultan treats political offenders with the greatest leniency. The chiefs of the Bosnian insurrection and of the Kurd and Moldavian outbreak were neither hanged, nor transported, nor imprisoned, nor their fortunes confiscated. They were exiled to the beautiful valley of Broussa, one of the finest spots on earth, close to the Asiatic Olympus, and live there upon liberal stipends from the Sultan, who pays them according to their rank. This will probably be also the fate of Prince Daniel of Montenegros.

The drama in Montenegro, so cleverly man-nged by Russia, will soon be terminated—sooner than the Austrians and Russians had expected,

without leaving time for the active interference

The speech of Napoleon III, in which he announced to the Senate and Council of State his approaching marriage, has excited the greatsatisfaction in Vienna and Berlin Paris Police becomes more civil with the refu-gees, and there are many who think that in the long run it will lead to serious difficulties be-tween the new Empire and the old traditional monarchies. The following remarks, which appeared in The Assemble Nationale in Paris, are believed to be from the pen of M. Thiers, and deserves the attention which it exacted in Paris as well as in London:

and deserves the attention which it exacted in Paris as well as in London:

"The speech by which the Emperor communicated his marriage to the great bodies of the State, is above all a political one. If, from the person chosen, this marriage appears at the first glance to be only a private affair, the chief of the State has nevertheless himself feit the necessity of giving an explanation of it, and in some measure a political commentary. We are far from complaining of it, for we find in the speech of his Majoraty the formal confirmation of what we have siw a thought and sometimes said on the true character of the State expressed himself with great clearness and Brankness. He definitively removed all veils, and it is henceforth a well-established and solemnly admitted point that not only is the Empire not a monarchy such as it is known in France, but that it has little resemblance and analogy with all the monarchies of Europe, for it places itself via-vers to them by siways remembering its origin and preserving its own character. Its origin is revolution; its character a sovereignty the lisue of